metallic salt is an other antigen, preferably not more than 10%, and most preferably not more than 5%. Alternatively, the substantially free of immunostimulant, in relation to this invention, is where not more than 20% by mass of the total material capable of adsorbing to the particle of metallic salt is immunostimulant, preferably not more than 10%, and most preferably not more than 5%. Routine assays, apparent to the man skilled in the art, could be used to determine whether the antigen and immunostimulant, are adsorbed onto different discrete particles, including but not limited to separation of the vaccine into distinct fractions by free flow of the formulation within an electric field, or techniques such as sedimentation rate analysis which are particularly suited to non-particulate antigens, followed by assaying for the immunostimulant or antigen in the fractions.--

In the Claims:

Please cancel claims 38, and 63-70 without prejudice as being drawn to the non-elected invention.

Please amend claims 32, 39-42 and 71-92.

Please add new claims 116-119 as follows:

32. (Amended) An adjuvant composition comprising an immunostimulant adsorbed onto a metallic salt particle, wherein the immunostimulant may be a first antigen and the metallic salt particle is substantially free of any antigen other than said first antigen where present and in that the immunostimulant is not a saponin derived from the bark of Quillaja Saponaria Molina.

39. (Amended) A process for the manufacture of a vaccine composition comprising the admixture of a) an adjuvant composition comprising an immunostimulant adsorbed onto a first metallic salt particle, wherein the immunostimulant may be a first antigen and the first metallic salt particle is substantially free of any antigen other than the first antigen where present, and b) a second antigen wherein the first antigen and the second antigen may be the same.